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FROM the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

VINDICATION OF MR. JEFFERSON.

No. V.

HAVING concluded in my laſt, a reply to the ſeveral allegations brought forward againſt Mr. Jefferſon, by a writer under the ſignatures of an *An American* and *Catullus*, and placed each upon the ground on which it merited to ſtand, ſubmitting it reſpectfully to his countrymen to determine, as well upon the propriety of his conduct in the particulars ſuggeſted, as on that of the author in troubling him and them with the ſubject, I had likewiſe hoped that this diſagreeable buſineſs was at an end. I am happy, however, to obſerve, that the revival has been upon ſo limitted a ſcale, as to preclude the apprehenſion of its being protracted to any great extent. I ſhall certainly contribute all in my power to bring it to a cloſe.

The charge of any impropriety on the part of Mr. Jefferſon, in the letter referred to, relative to the propoſed tranſfer of the French debt, ſeems to be abandoned or but weakly inſiſted on, admitting the ſtatement given by that writer to have been correct. And indeed it would have been difficult longer to have ſuſtained with a judicious and well-informed public, any plauſible argument upon that ground, after it was eſtabliſhed, that the French court and Dutch company were equally anxious for the contract, and had ſolicited our approbation of it. For ſurely, in ſuch an event, we had a right, and without the ſmalleſt breach of *morality* or *delicacy*, to weigh and determine which of thoſe parties it would beſt ſuit us to have for creditors; and how could we exerciſe ſuch right without taking into view the comparative merit of the parties, with every poſſible contingence that might, in the moſt remote degree, tend to affect the payment of the debt?

The ſole object of this laſt publication, under the ſignature of Catullus, ſeems to be, to vindicate the author from the charge of having miſrepreſented the contents of Mr. Jefferſon's letter, and the abuſe of the duties of an official ſtation, in publiſhing any thing relative to it. How far he has ſucceeded in this attempt, I ſhall now proceed to examine.

I ſhall not trouble the reader with any comment upon the ingenious criticiſm on my laſt ſtatement. The variance will be more eaſily underſtood by reciting again the contents of the paragraph in queſtion, and comparing theſe with the ſtatement repeatedly given by that writer. The nearer we approach the ſource, the nearer we ſhall be to the truth: ſophiſtry may envelope with darkneſs, but will never illuſtrate the ſubject.—The following, then, I affirm, to be the contents of that paragraph.

It ſtates, that in 1786, it being known the French court were diſtreſſed for money, a Company of Dutch merchants had offered to purchaſe of them the American debt, of twenty-four millions of livres, for the ſum of twenty, and that their embarraſſments inclined them to accept of the propoſal: That however a delay was occaſioned, on the part of the French court, by the apprehenſion it might leſſen our credit in Europe, and be diſagreeable to Congreſs; whereupon he had been conſulted by the agent of the company, and to whom he had replied, that he was neither authorized to approve or diſapprove of the tranſaction. Having ſtated the propoſition as above, he obſerves further upon it, in its relation to his country, that if there be a danger our public payments may not be punctual, it might be better that the diſcontents which would then ariſe, ſhould be transferred from a court, of whoſe good will we have ſo much need, to the breaſts of a private company. *But* that it had occurred to him, we might find occaſion to do what would be grateful to that court, and eſtabliſh with them a confidence in our honor: That our credit was good in Holland;—might it not be poſſible then to borrow there, the four and twenty millions due to France, and pay them the whole debt at once? This would ſave them from any loſs on our account; with ſome further obſervations urging the propriety of this latter meaſure.

That the ſubject may be explicitly before the public, I repeat again, that the above are the genuine contents of Mr. Jefferſon's letter on that head, and are contained in one entire paragraph only. That the arrangement of the idea is the ſame, and that in ſubſtance nothing has been added to or taken from it.

The import of the above appears to me to be ſo clear and explicit, that every perſon muſt unite in the ſame conſtruction. That the tranſaction, for inſtance, had taken place between the parties, before any mention was made of it to Mr. Jefferſon: and that in communicating it to Congreſs, he only made known to that body, the deſire, both of the Company and the French Court;—and was, of courſe, only the vehicle of communication.

That the opinion which he gave, aroſe out of the propoſition, was in furtherance of their views, and that, in fact, no deciſion could be formed on it, either by the Congreſs or himſelf, without a compariſon of the parties, as creditors to the United States. *But* that the propoſition which he made (for this was that of the company) was to borrow the money in Holland, and pay off the whole debt at once; and that he diſliked that of the Company, or at leaſt preferred this or he would not have propoſed it. I ſhall now now ſubjoin the ſtatement given by Catullus.

The following ſingle ſentence has been publiſhed by him, not only as a literal tranſcript, but as containing whatever was neceſſary to explain Mr. Jefferſon's ſentiments on that head—"If there is a danger of the public payments not being punctual, *I ſubmit whether it may not be better* that the diſcontents which would then ariſe, ſhould be transferred from a court, of whoſe good offices we have ſo much need, to the breaſts of a private Company.—Some conceſſions have, it is true, been latterly made, though reluctantly; but it is ſtill inſiſted on, that they do not alter the conſtruction contended for, nor vary the import of this ſingle extract; and for its *liberal* conformity to the original, he has *pledged his veracity*.

The variance, then, between us, conſiſts in his *ſuppreſſion* of the other parts of the paragraph, relating to the ſame ſubject, and which ſhould be ſeen, to enable the reader to comprehend its true import. It conſiſts, likewiſe, in the *alteration* of a part of the ſentence itſelf, by the *interpolation* of words, which do not belong to it. The paſſage in the letter referred to, reads preciſely as I have ſtated it above. Catullus has *altered* it by the inſertion of the following words, "*I ſubmit whether*;"—by which the import of that ſentence, and eſpecially when ſtanding alone, has been varied. If therefore the ſtatement which I have given, is correct, it follows that Catullus has been guilty of miſrepreſentation, and that the extract furniſhed by him, is *falſe*, *deceptive* and *mutilated*.

Whether the author of theſe pieces has been guilty of the breach of official duties, in the publication of any thing relative to Mr. Jefferſon's letter, I know not. A variety of reaſons, of but little importance to the public, and which 'tis not neceſſary for me to recount, have created a belief, that they proceed from Mr. Hamilton. If ſo, it will be difficult for him to remove the imputation. The peruſal of the extract in 1787, when out of office, and the ſafe preſervation of it ſince, will not juſtify its publication by the preſent acting Secretary of the Treaſury; nor does it authorize a belief, if he is the author, that the official document in his poſſeſſion, has not been reſorted to ſince. Will it be contended that the conduct of the officer at the head of that department, ſhould be ſcanned in this inſtance, by the duties of the ſtation he held five or ten years paſt? Or, in other words, that the office, impoſes on him no particular obligations, and which he is bound to regard?

Conſidering this attack upon Mr. Jefferſon in the commencement, as an attack upon principles; knowing that the conflicting intereſts of parties were at work, and that the one which was ſuſpected, with too much reaſon, to be attached to monarchy, would endeavor, as an obſtacle in its way, to undermine not only him, but every other republican character in the confidence of their countrymen; and believing, as well from the duties of his official ſtation as his known delicacy in obſerving them, he would diſregard it, I thought it in ſome meaſure a duty I owed to thoſe principles of equality which I venerate, to take up the ſubject, and place it on its proper ground. So far, then, as any imputation has been raiſed, againſt a diſtinguiſhed and patriot citizen, I have furniſhed the reply, and I preſume, ſhewn not only his innocence of any impropriety in the allegations ſuggeſted, but likewiſe the impurity of the motives which dictated the attack.

It now remains only, in juſtice to the author of the papers under the ſignature of *An American* and *Catullus*, to ſettle the fact, whether he has been guilty of miſrepreſentation, and the breach of an official duty, in the inſtance alledged; and I have every poſſible diſpoſition to concur, on my part, in thoſe arrangements which may be neceſſary to diſpel every doubt on that ſubject. The truth may be aſcertained, by a recurrence to the depoſits in either of the departments, of State, or the Treaſury. If Mr. Hamilton is not the author, and will announce it, I ſhall conſider the ſubject as unworthy of further notice: if it is neither denied nor owned, but the altercation continued without any proof being produced—for none has yet been—I ſhall likewiſe conſider it beneath my attention; but if he is the author, and will avow it, my name ſhall likewiſe be ſubmitted, and joint meaſures may then be taken, whereby, the truth may be placed in a clear, and authentic point of view, before the public.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

I HAVE not ſeen a greater truth publiſhed lately than one contained in your Gazette of the 5th inſtant, that it is not poſſible for parties to take greater liberties with truth than they have done lately; but in my opinion your correſpondent has no, from the many inſtances which have occurred ſelected the moſt ſtriking to prove the truth of his poſition, viz. the declaration of a certain writer, "that as a real federaliſt he was compelled to prefer Governor Clinton to Mr. Adams;" i. e. an acknowledged republican, to an avowed and acknowledged advocate for an hereditary monarchy, and Houſe of Lords.—Does the writer think that the latter kind of government is more congenial with or bears a greater affinity to the conſtitution of the United States, than a republican or repreſentative government? If he does not, he has been very unlucky in his ſelection; If he does—then an affection for monarchical government, muſt by the public be hereafter looked upon as the diſtinguiſhing criterion of a federaliſt; if this is the caſe, I doubt not the uniform federaliſt, will willingly give up all right and title to the name; and I think it is really happy for the public that the conteſt at the preſent election for Vice Preſident, is likely to afford the public ſo juſt and true a criterion. If the writer would wiſh for ſome ſtriking examples to illuſtrate the truth of the poſition he ſets out with, I would point him to the paragraph which immediately follows his own, in the Gazette, as a very handy one, and to a piece under the ſignature of Otſego, in the General Advertiſer, where he will find as great liberties taken with truth, as in any publication which has lately appeared.

Foreign Affairs.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

SEPTEMBER 24.

NATIONAL TREASURY.

THE Receipt of the National Treaſury from the firſt of Jan. 1792, to the 22d of Sept. incluſively, is 915,725,675 livres.

The Expenditure during the ſame period, 865,526,764 livres.

There remains in the Treaſury 50,198,895 livres.

The Commiſſioners ſtated that the ſum really exiſts in caſh of different ſorts. The amount in gold and ſilver ſpecie, is 11,892,608 livres.

CAISSE DE L'EXTRAORDINAIRE.

The Caiſſe del'Extraordinaire was inſtituted for the reception of Aſſignats, immediately on their fabrication, for the payment of the redeemable debt; and to receive the Aſſignats which were given in payment by the purchaſers of the National effects.

The Receipt to this time has been 2,632,583,166 livres.

The Expenditure 2,604,752,125 livres.

There remains in bank 28,732,125 livres.

The Receipt of the Revenues and Capitals of the National effects is 623,290,808 livres.

The total of Aſſignats which have been received and burnt is 617,000,000 livres.

There remains, therefore, in a ſeparate bank, 6,290,800 livres in aſſignats annulled and ready to be burnt.

M. Cambon then called the attention of the Aſſembly—to the emiſſion of new aſſignats; to the delay which reſults from the neceſſity of doing away from the money of the ſtate, the impreſſion of a KING which no longer exiſts; and to the attention which muſt be paid to retail commerce, that would be ruined by the ſudden ſuppreſſion of bills of private banks.

After a ſhort diſcuſſion the Aſſembly decreed, that twelve Commiſſaries, choſen from among themſelves, ſhould ſuperintend and haſten the fabrication of Aſſignats.

The Aſſembly heard, with much ſatisfaction, the account given by M. Roland, of his adminiſtration. He pointed out the wiſeſt meaſures to be purſued in the renovation of the Adminiſtrative Bodies, in recalling the people to the empire of the laws; without which there could be no liberty; and he invited the National Convention to ſurround themſelves with that impoſing force, which could alone terminate anarchy, and intimidate audacious criminals.

The Aſſembly ordered this Memorial to be printed.

SEPTEMBER 28.

M. Lafource reminded the Convention that the order of the day was the election of a Miniſter of War. The ſuffrages of ſeveral Members having fallen on ſome of the deputies of the National Convention, a debate took place on this very important queſtion, Whether Members of the Convention were eligible not only to places in the Miniſtry, but alſo to other important offices in the Republic?

Some were of opinion that the Miniſters ought to be choſen from among all the Citizens without diſtinction, while others thought on the contrary, that this would be endangering the Republic; becauſe, ſaid they, intriguers would then infallibly find the means of procuring votes for themſelves or their friends in ſuch a manner, that they might afterwards influence the Convention, and conſequently the operations of the Miniſtry. This laſt idea was explained in a very clear and ſatisfactory manner by Lecointre Puyraveaux; and after a long debate the Convention decreed, that Miniſters could not be choſen from among the Deputies.

This decree brought on a diſcuſſion reſpecting the two Miniſters, Roland and Servan, who both perſiſted in giving in their reſignation. The former, becauſe he had been choſen a Deputy to the National Convention; and the latter becauſe the ſtate of his health did not permit him to ſupport the fatigues of office.

A member here beſtowed the higheſt praiſes on the two Miniſters, and reminded the Convention of the important ſervices they had rendered to their country, to which they had ſacrificed the greater part of their property. "On theſe conſiderations I think every good citizen muſt wiſh that Roland and Servan would retain that poſt in which they have been placed by the confidence of the nation. I move, therefore, that theſe citizens may be invited in the name of their country to continue to ſerve it."

Jean de Brie ſaid, this would be offering an inſult to other citizens, as it would amount to a declaration that none of them were capable of filling up places in the Miniſtry.

Buzot was of opinion that the Convention was the diſpenſer of the gratitude of the nation, and that it would not diſgrace itſelf, as had been pretended, by inviting Servan and Roland not to quit their functions.

The diſcuſſion was about to be terminated, but a member having moved, that Danton ſhould alſo be

invited to discharge, at least provisionally, the duty of Minister of Justice, that member expressed his indignation that the representatives of a free people should debase themselves so far as to invite. "It is probable and even certain (continued Danton) that the Minister of War cannot yield to your invitation, as the state of his health will not permit him; and is it not a real disgrace to you to expose yourselves to the mortification of a refusal?—But as every one here has the right of expressing his sentiments, I shall declare mine like a son of freedom. People talk to you continually of Roland and his virtues—I render him that justice which is due to him, but I think his talents are too much extolled. If you mean to address your praises to him, address them also to his wife, for she also had a share in the Administration I also have been a Minister, but I acted alone, and I did every thing alone; but if Roland had not had a wife, he would not have obtained so much praise. Without doubt, and proofs of it exist, he does not possess that greatness of character, and that sublime intrepidity, which are not intimidated by great dangers. I will tell you that, in the last moments of the crisis, he shewed a want of firmness, and declared in the Council his intention to quit Paris." [This speech was often interrupted by loud murmurs.]

Barrere, in the warmth of the debate, improperly applied to Roland the expression of that Athenian, who being asked, why he voted against Aristides, replied? "I am tired of hearing him stiled, The Just."

Another Member severely censured this application.

Chambon.—"We have been Republicans eight days, and yet we abandon ourselves to all the infatuation of slaves. Be on your guard, lest gratitude should hurry you too far; excess of gratitude conducts always to despotism. Let us not forget what happened among the Dutch; one of their fellow-citizens rendered them great services, which were extolled to the clouds; they created him Stadtholder; and this Stadtholder at length crushed their liberty. I move the order of the day."

Louvet replied to the reproach thrown out by Danton against the Minister of the Home Department, for having shewn a want of firmness and courage.—"During the days of proscription (said he) I waited upon Roland, for I thought that those who had endeavored to direct the poignards of assassins against him might at length see their perfidious designs crowned with success. When I saw Roland on that occasion, he said,—"If I am proscribed, I will calmly wait my fate, and I hope that this murder will be the last."—Was this pusillanimity, as has been said by Danton?"

Lasource.—"Without wasting our time in enquiring whether the talents ascribed to Roland, were entirely his own, or in a great measure those of his wife, I am of opinion that a public man ought not to be reproached for having a prudent wife, and even for sometimes following her wise counsels. The reflection that has been thrown out by Danton is unworthy of a Legislator."

After defending Roland against all the calumnies that had been thrown out against him, Lasource moved the previous question on all the motions that had been made.

The Convention now passed to the order of the day.

MERTZEG, Sept. 10.

Prince d'Esterhazy, commander of the army in Brisgaw, having found it necessary to cut off all communication with the enemy on the Rhine, the political department has resolved, in consequence, to deliver no more passports for the passage of that river.

Count Guillaume de Wirgehstein, who, after having raised a regiment for the army of the French Princes, was arrested here at the coronation of the Emperor, and conducted to Coblentz, where he was confined two months, has been found innocent, and in consequence set at liberty.

MAYENCE, Sept. 15

The corps commanded by the Prince de Conde, consisting of 7800 men, is arrived in the environs of Fribourg.

TREVES, Sept. 13.

M. de la Fayette, and three of his brother officers, arrived at Wesel yesterday, under a strong escort, where they are said to be placed in close and separate confinement in the citadel, and not suffered to see any person whatever.

LONDON, October 4.

Comparative account of CUSTOMS, EXCISE, STAMPS, &c. for the weeks ending Sept. 28, 1791, and 28th Sept. 1792:

	1791. £.	s.	d.	1792. £.	s	d.
Customs	135,375	0	6	254,625	19	8
Excise	73,635	9	0	33,911	0	0
Stamps	28,262	0	0	15,695	0	0
Incidents	23,927	2	7	40,871	18	1
	267,199	3	1	345,103	18	6

Increase in the week ending the 28th of Sept. 1792, above the corresponding week in 1791, seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and four pounds fifteen shillings!

The public income arising from the permanent taxes for the last fortnight, has greatly exceeded half a million; and the comparative increase in the same period, has amounted to one hundred twenty-eight thousand six hundred and nineteen pounds.

General Jarry, who ordered the suburbs of Courtray to be set on fire on the 26th of August, went over from the French to the enemy with M. de Froissi, the Colonel of the 3d regiment of Hussars, formerly Esterhazy, he was stopped at Gravenmaker, and carried prisoner to Luxemburg.

A rumour is in circulation, but which we can at present give but as the report of the day, that the Duke of Sudermania has declared the young King of Sweden a bastard, and undertaken to prove his illegitimacy to the Diet of the kingdom about to be convoked. The regent is powerful: but should the Empress of Russia prove unfavorable to his projects, a civil war must be the inevitable consequence. It is true that Russia being already so much engaged in the affairs of Poland and France, might favour the execution of so bold and iniquitous a project, but it is scarcely probable that in the case of such an event, the Duke would have destroyed Ankarstrom and his associates, as men of that character might have been made very serviceable in such a cause.

The conduct of the regent of Sweden is not unlike the Duke of Glouceſter, who to secure the crown of England, employed the Duke of Buckingham to harangue the citizens in Guildhall, touching the legitimacy of Edward V. and the Duke of York. It is to be devoutly wished, however, that in after ages it may not be laid of the Duke of Sudermania—

"This man was noble,
"But with his last attempt he wiped it out,
"Destroy'd his country, and his name remains
"To the ensuing ages abhorr'd."

The rapid decay observable in the Queen of France, is attributed to poison, secretly administered by the Jacobines. The King who loved good eating and drinking as well as any of his subjects, is now supplied with either in very scanty portions, instead of his favorite food, boiled chickens, he must now be content with a-la-mode beef; and as to drink, they do not even furnish him with clean water.

The wife of Condorcet the member of the National Convention, and her family, are arrived in London. We trust that our government will take care that her husband shall not follow her hither with impunity. Condorcet last spring lodged a great quantity of money in our funds; most of his brethren in iniquity have done the same.

The Duchess d'Aiguillon arrived at Dover last Saturday, disguised in a sailor's habit, with one servant; having escaped from Havre-de-Grace in an open boat. She is since arrived in town.

Extract of a letter from Paris, to a lady in Bath, dated Thursday last.

"The populace met the prisoners from Orleans before they entered Versailles; and were so eager to destroy them, that they began to chop off their hands as they laid hold of the sides of the cart. There were 53; amongst them was the judge of the section of Henry IV; it was him that fetched Berthier and Foulon to Paris the first year of the revolution; he was now bro't in his turn. Those savages that could not have a head, took a hand, and put it on the end of their pikes: they made quick dispatch with them and did not let them suffer long. I hope all this killing is now over."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, September 28.

"The precaution taken by the French government of sending commissioners to the commercial cities of foreign nations, for the purpose of registering the names of stock holders, has a very good effect here, so that the funds have risen."

Extract of a letter from Brussels, September 24.

"The head quarters of the army commanded by the Duke of Saxe-Teschen, which were at Mons on the 17th instant, were transferred to Tournay; His Royal Highness arrived there the same day. We from this motion make no doubt, but that Lisle will be attacked.—Since the French have raised the camp of Maulde, where our troops have destroyed all the works, a a corps of 10,000 Austrians have encamped at Helemme, about half a league from that place. A number of troops lately set off from Tournay to post themselves in the environs of Lisle, and that place is blocked up closer and closer. A great quantity of ammunition and artillery has been sent from the Duke of Saxe-Teschen's army; and it seems that, notwithstanding the advanced season of the year, enterprize will not be deferred. Lisle has been reinforced with three battalions of National guards, and has received a supply of provisions of every kind; and every preparation, in fine, is made for a long resistance. On the other hand, General Beaulieu is encamped with his corps on Mount d'Aupin, near Valenciennes. On the 17th a large body of the Houlans and Chasseurs advanced under the walls of that fortress, when a detachment of dragoons and infantry sallied out upon them, a smart action ensued, in which our troops, notwithstanding the greatest efforts of bravery, were obliged to retire in disorder, with the loss of a good number killed, besides several taken prisoners. On the 19th of Sept. from 1200 to 1400 men of the garrison of Maubeug made a smart attack on our advanced posts; at first they met with a strong resistance, but our troops having received a reinforcement, the French were obliged to retire to their fortress with the loss of a great number of men. The loss on our side was also very considerable."

Copy of a letter written by the King of Poland to M. Potocki, Grand Master of the Artillery of the Crown, and Marshal of the General Confederation.

"M. MARSHAL,

"I have still the same attachment to you as formerly, for I am fully convinced that if we have differed in the choice of the means pursued for securing the happiness of our country, we have, at least always agreed in those sentiments of affection which we both equally entertain of it.

"I have, upon all occasions, given you such evident proofs of this attachment, that you cannot doubt it: I therefore think myself entitled to your confidence. I now claim it as the only thing which can speedily bring back tranquility to the bosom of our common country; and if you are disposed to grant it to me, as I flatter myself you are, you will find in me no animosity, nor even the smallest sentiment of asperity which might prevent, or even retard, the return of that tranquility which is so necessary. I call my whole kingdom to witness that private resentment, or personal hatred, never found shelter in my breast.

"After having opened my heart to you with so much sincerity, I expect in return that you will concur in supporting those views and operations for the success of which I am so solicitous; because upon this concurrence depends the whole success of labors for the public good.

"M. Ozarowski Castelan de Woynice having informed me that he is about to set out for your present residence, I thought I could not entrust this letter in better hands than those of a citizen whom you esteem, and who is worthy of our reciprocal confidence.

"Such, M. Marshal are the sentiments I entertain towards you: I add to them my sincere wishes for your prosperity.

(Signed)

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS."

Friday evening about dusk, a fellow with a black face, and taken for a negro, had the audacity to stop a gentleman with a lady in a single horse chaise, the other side of Barnet common, and robbed them of their watches and a purse of money. The villain did not discover the least fear; but when asked by the gentleman, upon giving up his money, if he belonged to Africa—replied, shaking the purse, "yes, in the *Guinea* trade."

The accounts from Turkey are very affecting; the plague is making terrible ravages, and has communicated its influence very near the Austrian demarcation. Several families have already retired to avoid this scourge, and a cordon of troops is stationed to prevent a communication with the infected places.

Domestic Articles.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Oct. 13.

Captain Young, of the brig Andrew, has been adjudged by three magistrates, to whom the business was referred, to be entitled to one half of the net proceeds of sales of the brig Felicity and cargo, as the right of salvage. This vessel, our readers will recollect, was taken possession of by Capt. Young, on his passage to this island from Philadelphia, after she had been totally deserted.

Oct. 20. The latest letters from Hispaniola speak in very flattering terms of the prospect they have of a very speedy termination of all their disquiets, whether political or otherwise, from the spirit of unanimity which has at last taken place amongst the inhabitants.

The last accounts from Port-au-Prince mention that tranquility is perfectly re-established, that commerce bids fair to lift her drooping head, and that there is plenty of all kinds of produce, particularly sugars, at market.

M. Blanchelande, the late Governor of Hispaniola, has been sent home to Old France, in the Capricieux frigate, to take his trial for lezenation, with which he is charged by his opponents, who impute the whole of the misfortunes which have nearly ruined that once noble colony to his insidious intrigues. M. Blanchelande is guarded by 30 soldiers, and is said, prior to his departure, to have been treated with great indignity by the major part of the inhabitants of the Cape.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.

Let the contest in France issue either in the establishment of Republicanism or Monarchy—the United States will be benefitted by the event. The animosity which, at present, exists between the various partizans, must constrain those who are unsuccessful to seek asylum in some other part of the globe—and none presents itself more favorable than this country. Here ALL enjoy liberty and safety—Here they will be removed from all those local causes of dissatisfaction, which have embittered their lives at home, and settling into the tranquil state of our citizens, by their arts and industry, they will open new sources of wealth, and greatly contribute to advance the growing importance and prosperity of our country.

The King of Great-Britain has refused to recognize France, as a Republic. In consequence all official communications with the French Ambassador at London, have ceased.

A correspondent congratulates his fellow federalists in the Union, on the success of the late elections in almost all the States—Where a re-choice has not happened, the elected have been gentlemen of the first character for abilities and federalism.

ALBANY, 26.

The legislature of the state of Rhode-Island have passed an act allowing a bounty of six shillings on every bolt of topsail and other stouter duck, which may hereafter be manufactured in that state.

The General Assembly of the state of Connecticut, at their late session, passed an act for supporting missionaries to preach the gospel in the Northern and Western parts of the United States.

During last week there was a heavy fall of snow for the first time this season; its depth in the country was so great as to render travelling extremely difficult.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WEDNESDAY, December 5.

The bill to reimburse certain extra expences of the late Commissioners for treating of peace with the Creek Indians, was read the third time; and on the question, shall the bill pass? it passed in the negative, 21 to 20; the ayes and noes being as follow:—

AYES.

Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benson, Boudinot, S. Bourn, Lawrance, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Milledge, Fitzsimons, Page, Sedgwick, W. Smith, Sturges, Thatcher, Tucker, Wadsworth, Ward, Willis—20.

NOES.

Messrs. Ashe, B. Bourn, Clark, Dayton, Gordon, Jacobs, Key, Kitchell, Leonard, Mercer, Moore, Niles, Parker, J. Smith, Steele, Sylvester, Treadwell, Venable, White, Williamson, Orr—21.

A report on the petition of William Dunbar, executor to George Galpin, late a Superintendant of Indian affairs, was read: this report was in favor of the prayer of the petition, and proposes that a bill should pass, allowing to the heirs of George Galpin, at the rate of 500 dollars per annum from November 1, 1775, to May 1, 1780; as a compensation for the services of said Galpin as Superintendent of Indian affairs during that period, for which services he had never received any pay or reward.—It was moved that this report should be agreed to; some debate ensued, and on the question being taken the motion was negatived, 24 to 21.

The petition of James Weeks was read, praying compensation for the loss of a vessel and cargo during the late war. A motion to refer this petition to a committee of the whole was negatived.

A memorial of Noah Phelps was read, praying compensation for services performed during the war. A motion to refer, was negatived.

The petition of Esther Johnson was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Murray presented the petition of Walter Smith, late a junior surgeon in the American army, praying a settlement and payment of his account.

Mr. Murray stated the circumstances on which this application was founded; but a motion to refer the petition to a select committee, was negatived.

The house took into consideration the report of a select committee on the petition of Moses Young. The petition and report were read: the report was in favor of the petition. Mr. Young was appointed Secretary to Mr. Laurens on his embassy to Holland. Mr. Laurens, it appears, had recommended to Mr. Young to take but one half of his salary, in consideration of the embassy's having proved inefficient; and, as an inducement, informed Mr. Young that he (Mr. Laurens) intended to relinquish the whole of his salary. Mr. Young, from patriotic motives, and influenced by the example of Mr. Laurens, accordingly relinquished one half of his salary as Secretary aforesaid;—but finding afterwards that Mr. Laurens had, on his return to America, received his full salary and emoluments from the government, as ambassador, Mr. Young, in the petition, prays that he may be paid the full amount of the salary he had, on the aforesaid considerations, relinquished.—All the vouchers and documents relating to this business were read: among others, an account settled between the United States and Mr. Young, The question, therefore, according to the opinion given by the gentlemen who supported the petition, was, whether the present government should avail itself of this settlement made under the circumstances already stated, and thereby preclude the petitioner from the full allowance to which he was, by a resolution of the former Congress, entitled, especially as by the account settled it appears that Mr. Young made a reservation of a further claim.—It was observed that the allegations in the petition were supported by the most explicit declarations on the part of Mr. Laurens; and that the petitioner was clearly and justly entitled to the sum he had relinquished on a contingency which had not taken place, but directly the reverse;—it was said that it would be little short of taking a pettifogging advantage of the petitioner.

In opposition to the report in favour of the petitioner, it was said, that the settlement made at the public office appears to have been done deliberately—and the allowance of the salary of £250 sterling, was made pursuant to certificates received from Mr. Laurens, as a full salary. It was urged, that if the legislature should rip up transactions so long settled, and do away accounts finally closed with the proper officers, it would be a most dangerous precedent indeed. It was constantly echoed in the house, that these settlements were not to be disturbed; the consequence it was easy to perceive, would be of the most perplexing nature; there would be no end to the applications which would take place; applications, accompanied with circumstances whose pretensions, it was said, were much more weighty and important than that now under consideration. It was further observed, that it does not appear that Mr. Laurens had deviated from his agreement with Mr. Young, in settling his account; for though he had received his full salary as ambassador, it plainly appears that he did not receive it merely as a compensation for his services as such, but in part as an indemnification for other services, and for losses he had sustained, in consequence of being in public employment; and therefore Mr. Young's claim on account of a supposed violation of contract, on the part of Mr. Laurens, is not well founded;—and besides, it was remarked, that Mr. Young, in the account he has settled, has no reference in his note of reservation, to any subsequent claim on account of any contract between him and Mr. Laurens. After a long debate, the question on agreeing to the report of the committee, in favour of the petitioner, as above stated, was put and negatived, 27 to 25.

Mr. W. Smith then moved, that the petition of Moses Young, with the additional evidence and documents accompanying the same, be recommitted to a select committee. This motion was lost.

Mr. Goodhue gave notice, that to-morrow he should call up the coasting bill.——Adjourned.

THURSDAY, December 6.

A bill to authorize the settlement of the account of Lewis Garanger, for public services performed during the last war,—was read the first and second time, and referred for Tuesday next.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, conveying the copy of certain communications recently received, relative to the war with the Indian Tribes North West of the Ohio.—The galleries were cleared while the communication, which was confidential, was read.—The doors being again opened,

The petition of Amos Miner was presented by Mr. Sylvester; read and referred to the committee on similar applications.

A communication was received and read from the commissioners for settling the accounts of the individual States with the United States; the purport of which is, that they do not at present see any impediment to compleating the settlement of the business of their appointment within the time limited, viz. the 1st of July, 1793.

In committee of the whole, on the Coasting bill. Mr. Sedgwick in the chair.—The bill was read in paragraphs, by the Chairman.

The committee went thro' the discussion of the several sections; they made various amendments, which were reported and laid on the table.

Mr. Key, of the committee on the petition of Woodrop and Joseph Sims, brought in a report, which was, that the relief prayed for ought to be granted.

The reading of the petition was called for, the prayer of which is, that they may be released from the payment of the duties on sundry goods lost on a voyage from New-York to Philadelphia.

A motion was made to accept the report of the committee.

Mr. Goodhue observed, that though he was disposed to grant relief in the case, yet he saw no principle on which it could be done;—had the owners insured a sum sufficient to have covered the duties, they would have avoided the additional loss occasioned by having given bond for them. He thought that the house ought to proceed with great caution, as granting relief in the present case would be establishing a precedent which might be attended with great inconvenience and eventual loss of revenue.

Mr. W. Smith said, that relief had been granted in a former case, which perhaps was similar; though he did not perfectly recollect the circumstances,—and said he wished the law he alluded to might be read. He suggested the propriety of receiving the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, as it was of the greatest importance that a full investigation of the subject should take place previous to any decision.

Mr. Fitzsimons observed that this was an individual case; it stood on its own merits; every member of the House was fully competent to forming an opinion on it; and he hoped the House would determine respecting it for themselves.

Mr. Fitzsimons then stated the particulars to shew that this was a case of peculiar hardship and misfortune; and that the loss of the duties to which the petitioners were exposed, arose in part from an excess of official attention on the part of the Collector of New-York.—After some further remarks by different gentlemen,

The petition and report were referred to a committee of the whole, for Monday next.

A letter was communicated by the Speaker, from Mr. Seney, informing the House that by reason of an appointment in the judiciary in the state of Maryland, incompatible with holding his seat in the National Legislature, he resigned his seat as a Representative from that State in the Congress of the United States.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 8.

The memorial of Timothy Demombrun was read, praying compensation for services and supplies as an Indian agent at Kaskaskias; referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lear, conveying certain communications received by the supreme executive from the Governor of the Territory of the United States, South West of the River Ohio.

The letter from Mr. Seney, containing his resignation was again read, and a motion made to refer the same to a committee; some debate ensued on this motion—in which the question was started how far it was in the power of a member of the House to vacant his seat; the solution of this, it was said would involve a lengthy discussion of some constitutional questions—if it was the opinion of the House that the present case naturally included this discussion, the reference ought to be to a committee of the whole. Some gentlemen thought that the most simple process was to accept the resignation, and make entry accordingly in the Journal—a notification to be sent to the executive of the State of Maryland. The motion for a commitment of the letter was negatived—a motion was then made that the Speaker of the House notify the executive of the State of Maryland of a vacancy in the representation of that State, by the resignation of Mr. Seney. This motion was negatived and the letter laid on the table.

The message from the President of the United States being confidential—the doors of the gallery were shut while the communications were read.

Philadelphia, Dec. 8.

We learn that the measures taken by the supreme executive of the United States, to bring the hostile Indians to a conference, in which all subsisting differences should be adjusted, have issued in a proposal of the said Indians to meet Commissioners of the United States at the Au Glaize, on the Miami River, which runs into Lake Erie, the next Spring, at the time the leaves shall be fully out—And that in the mean time they will lay aside the bloody tomahawk.

The Six Nations have invited Governor Simcoe to be present at the proposed conference.

We hear from New-Jersey, that the Electors of that State have given a unanimous vote for GEORGE WASHINGTON and JOHN ADAMS, as President and Vice-President of the United States.

The army lately at Pittsburgh, is gone into winter quarters.

Tuesday evening last, the Vice-President of the United States arrived in town, and next day he took his seat as President of the Senate.

Tuesday the 4th inst. being the day for the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, a number of the Members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, sufficient to constitute a quorum of each, convened at the State-house in this city.

Forty-five members of the House of Representatives attended this day, and after the clerk had finished the reading of the returns, a motion for adjournment was made, and agreed to.

Wednesday the house proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and the honorable Gerardus Wynkoop, Esq. was chosen.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock his Excellency the Governor of this Commonwealth met both branches of the Legislature in the Senate Chamber, when he addressed them in a lengthy Speech exhibiting a circumstantial and comprehensive view of the situation of public affairs.

Wednesday last was the day assigned by a Law of the Union for the electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, to assemble in the several States to execute the business for which they were chosen. The electors of this state convened at *Harrisburgh*, those of New-York at *Poughkeepsie*, those of Massachusetts at *Boston*.

On the 16th ult. a letter from Messieurs Hebert, and Co. of Paris, addressed to Congress, was read in the House of Representatives—in which they propose that Congress should make them a grant of land, as near as possible to Philadelphia.

They say if Congress are inclined to attend to their request, they would inform them, that they have fifty shares of one hundred pounds sterling each, to be employed in their first purchase—resulting from an instrument signed by the three eldest sons of the King of England—an authenticated copy of which is transmitted with their letter. This instrument is a bond for one hundred thousand pounds sterling, signed by George, Prince of Wales—Frederick, Duke of York—and William, Duke of Clarence.

This sum was borrowed for twenty-five years, at 5 per cent. per ann. payable in instalments—and is divided into 1000 negociable shares by consent of the borrowers.

We hear that about half a mile of the Schuylkill and Delaware canal is already dug. This is respectable progress for the time in so arduous an undertaking. It is hoped it will not be found too great for the funds of the company, and may not prove a disappointment to the hopes of those who conceive that our improvement in canaling depends much upon the success of the first experiment.

A convention is called by the Council of Censors of the State of Vermont, for the purpose of revising the Constitution of that State. The Convention are to meet at Windsor, in June next.

Extract of a letter from Knoxville, dated November 2d, 1792.

"We are all under arms in this country, in opposition to a part of the Cherokee and Creek Indians, who have proclaimed war against the United States, and have committed many hostilities and depredations on our frontier inhabitants: but meeting with a pretty warm repulse in an attack they made on one of our frontier stations, losing several of their head men, and doing no damage to the whites in the station, has caused them chiefly to return home; whether to embody in larger numbers, or not, is uncertain. We keep ourselves in readiness for them if they should come.

"There are, at this time, above 1500 militia of our territory, in service under Continental pay."

A correspondent says, that as the subject of a bankrupt law is now before Congress, a committee having been appointed to prepare and report a bill, he hopes the present session, though short, will not be suffered to slip away without serious attempts to bring the business to some issue.

The people of the United States do not expect impossibilities—but they will not be satisfied with simple declarations that all efforts will be in vain, and that the enacting of such a law is a thing impracticable—The first law that may be enacted will perhaps be little more than an essay—experience alone can mature it—but till a beginning is made, the numerous unfortunates who are anxiously looking to the general government for relief, are not consoled with the faintest glimpse of hope *to cheer* their desponding minds.

One would suppose, that on seeing the address from Marseilles, the city of Philadelphia, which abounds with benevolent peace-loving citizens, would have held up to the other cities of the United States, a laudable example of feeding the hungry, and of discountenancing the un-christian, savage practices of war. I should have supposed, that every American would have been as ready to send flour and grain to Marseilles, and other ports in France, as they were once to send supplies to Boston: for France is now as much a sufferer in their cause, as Boston was then.—However, as the French ask not for gifts of provisions, but only request a supply, at a free and liberal market, the most avaricious need not be alarmed: All that is necessary is, that the business of sending such supply, should not be left to the precarious and ungenerous mode, which may be adopted by greedy, monopolizing speculators in flour and grain.

[*Mail.*]

COMMUNICATIONS.

The industry of the enemies of the government to sow the seeds of jealousy and discord, has been manifest in almost every newspaper and in every district of our country. A writer in one of the daily papers of this week, has given an uncommon turn to his antifederalism. He says—Mr. Adams is a Monarchy man, Mr. Clinton an Anti. The case is lamentable—but one or the other must be Vice-President. It seems as if the drift of the piece was more to give the people a dreadful opinion of a government which cannot be kept out of very improper hands, than to recommend a favorite candidate. But he winds up, inconsistently enough, with assuring us that the amendments have made Gov. Clinton a very good federalist—Such a friend to the constitution as the writer appears to be, may be satisfied with such a late-made federalist as Gov. Clinton—the *federalists* will prefer Mr. Adams.

Shortly to be put to the press, a Treatise clearly demonstrating that the advocates for a government of King, Lords and Commons, are not only the friends, but the only friends to the Constitution of the United States; and that every man who calls himself a *federalist*, and yet denies this position, is either an ideot or a hypocrite.—☞ In an appendix, will be a proper comparison of the political creeds of Mr. A. and Gov. C. wherefrom it will appear, that the simple alteration desired by Mr. A. from a *republican* to a *monarchical* government, is much less considerable than the various amendments insisted on by Gov. C. in relation to trials by jury, the freedom of the press, standing armies, &c. &c. which could not but derange and disfigure the whole structure and aspect of the system.

While some egregious politicians have been clamouring for a change of measures, and prophesying a change of men—it appears rather more than probable, that they have calculated among themselves, without consulting the temper of the people, and therefore may expect a double disappointment—for in cases where re-elections have not taken place, the choice has been of truly *federal* characters in respect to new candidates. It may appear to be absurd to say that party will clamour without a subject—but it is a truth—Thus "empty vessels make the greatest sound."

A republic is said to be founded on virtue; but if we may believe our fault-finders, whatever may be the *foundation*, the *superstructure* of the American republic consists of the vilest materials—According to these immaculate reformers, nothing can exceed the venality, avarice and ambition of those men who constitute the majority in the government, and its administration, through the suffrages of the people; and for aught that appears to the contrary, will enjoy their approbation for years to come. But if it is not patriotic to doubt the integrity, stigmatize the motives, and depreciate the abilities of those who possess in an eminent degree, the confidence of the people, pray what is patriotism?

The enemies of government have pretended that they regard measures and not men.—It appears however that one great end of their labors was to displace the Vice-President—They have said also, and it was easier to say than for others to believe, that they are federal—tho' they have scribbled *against* every thing, they are *for* the constitution. They would not mar it—they would not break a twig of the federal tree. Yet, says stubborn fact, they would chuse a man who would have laid the axe to its root.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Pomona,	Baird,	St. Croix
Trion,	Cheeseman,	Boston
Minerva,	Morgan,	Jamaica
Betsey,	Mann,	N. York
Schr. Molly,	Seldon,	Salem
Eliza,	Wallace,	Port-au-Prince
Neptune,	Hodge,	St. Eustatia

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		20/9
3 per Cents,		12/
Deferred,		13/
Full shares Bank U. S.	40	per cent. prem.
¾ shares,	52	

From the New-York Daily Gazette.

The following Song, composed by one of the Members of the St. Andrew Society, *for the occasion of celebrating the* Anniversary Festival *of their Tutelar Saint, on the 30th ult. was sung by the author, and was received by the Society with that approbation so justly its due.*

THRICE welcome, the pleasing occasion that calls
The *Sons of St. Andrew*, once more, (palls,
With love of their country, which change never
To rejoice on Columbia's shore:
In sweet social mirth, let us cheerful combine
Nor party, nor faction destroy
The tie that unites us in friendship d'vine,
And elates every bosom with joy.

Blind prejudice, hence, from these walls quickly fly,
And reason severe, be our guide; [high,
Tho' in Europe's proud annals, old Scotia ranks
In her virtues alone be our pride;
Our Saint and blest'd patron, no politics taught,
'Twas his mission to soften the heart,
His doctrines with love and benevolence fraught,
No partial instructions impart.

Yet if sons in the glory of sires may be vain,
The records of fame shall declare, (tain,
How our ancestors fought, their best rights to sus-
And the laurels of victors to share, [in chains,
When Rome, conq'ring Rome, half the globe held
'Gainst her legions, and sires took the field, [plains
Repell'd the base yoke from their hills and their
Courting death and despising to yield.

Thro' ages, unfully'd, their valour has shone,
But valour's the least of their praise, [won,
Their country is strew'd with the garlands they
And the muses have crown'd them with lays:
Simplicity, truth and affection endear
Old Caledon's heath, and bleak shore;
May we who have wander'd, still honest, sincere,
Our country's fair virtues adore.

O'er the wide rolling ocean by fortune convey'd,
To climes, where bright Liberty reigns,
May the worth, by our fathers, so often display'd,
Ever glide in their emigrant train,
Whether born or adopted Columbia's sons,
'Tis ours in her plans to unite,
He deserves not her favours, who haughtily shuns
The toil of supporting her right.

While the copious horn of plenty supplies,
With richest profusion our board,
May we think of the wretch who in solitude sighs,
And a boon from our union afford:
O long be it ours, in the regions of woe,
To diffuse the soft balm of relief,
To lessen the ills that from penury flow,
And dry up the channels of grief.
[hand,
With the good and the brave, let us join hand in
The throne of fair freedom to guard.
With honour to fall, or with Liberty stand,
Independence, our glorious reward;
Should tyrants assail the sweet gift we receiv'd,
True ardour shall swell every breast,
And the actions of old, on our mountains atchiev'd
Revive on the plains of the west.

From the Massachusetts Magazine.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF

JOSEPH CLARKE, ESQ.

Treasurer-General of the State of Rhode-Island.

INFLEXIBLY upright, this good man trod,
With firm unvarying step, the moral vale:
Just to his fellow-men, himself, his God,
His spirit bade the king of terrors hail.

Sleep, take thy rest, the toils of life are done,
Soon shall the bright unclouded morn arise,
And deathless virtue's ever lucid sun
Forever gild, for thee serener skies.

There shall thy mortal worth, to view confest,
Amid the peaceful mansions of the blest,
By heav'n's applauding smiles approv'd,
Shew to the spirits of the perfect just,
That he, whose numbers mourn thy sainted dust,
Spake only truth of him his bosom lov'd.

WESTERN INTELLIGENCE.

RICHMOND, Nov. 26.

A gentleman just returned from the south-western territory, has favored us with the following information:

On Sunday the 4th inst there arrived at Knoxville eight Indians from the Cherokee nation; three of these were principal chiefs, viz. The Standing Turkey, the Warrior's Son of Estanaula, and the Hanging Maw, from the beloved town of Chota. The object of their journey was to hold a talk with Governor Blount; to assure him of the pacific disposition of their nation, and to request that they may be suffered to hunt without molestation. On Saturday the tenth, they were safely conducted to the bank of the river, opposite to the town of Coyatee, on their return home, by Major George Farrogood, and a party of gentlemen.

The 8th a party of Indians stole eight horses from Gamble's station, about 12 miles from Knoxville.

On Friday the ninth, two regiments of territorial troops, under the command of Colonel Landon Carter and Col. Gilbert Christian, marched from Knoxville, to guard the frontiers, and to build forts and stations between the Papo Ford and the junction of the Clinch and Tenesee.

To the honour of our western brethren, let it be remembered, that of the two regiments above-mentioned, seven companies were entirely composed of volunteers, armed and equipped at their own expence.

On Saturday the 10th, General Sevier pursued his route from Knoxville, escorted by a troop of horse, raised in Greene county, and commanded by captain James Richardson, to take the command of the frontier army, now amounting to from twelve to fifteen hundred men.

Our informant mentions, that this troop of horse, though but recently embodied, were at least equal in manly and martial appearance, as well as in their uniform, horses, and other equipments, to any corps of horse he ever saw in the regular continental or European armies.

On Monday the 12th, the house of Ebenezer Byram, on Beaver creek, (a branch of Clinch) seven miles from Knoxville, was attacked in the morning, about sunrise, by a party of fifteen Cherokee Indians. They beat in the window with their tomhawks, and presented two rifles—but before they could observe their destined victims, Mr. Byram and Mr. Jefferies, the only two men in the house, fired at the two Indians who appeared at the window, when they both fell, and the Indian party immediately fled.

The gallant defenders of their household gods, then went out and found one of the Indians dead, whom they scalped; they afterwards tracked the fugitives about two miles, by the blood of their wounded companion—here they found a considerable quantity of blood, some human flesh and splinters of bones; at this spot they supposed the wounded Indian expired, and was carried off by his associates, as the bloody track was no longer visible.

Thus the cool bravery of two resolute men not only saved their own lives, but preserved a number of women and children, who were at the time in the house, from the butchering cruelties of these remorseless savages. It deserves to be noticed, that Mr. Byram is upwards of sixty years of age.

Notwithstanding the contiguity of these depredations to the seat of territorial government, the inhabitants seem as unapprehensive of danger as the citizens of Richmond are, and it was with difficulty that Governor Blount, who lives in a retired house, about a mile from Knoxville, could be prevailed on to accept of a guard, which he limited to six men.

The gentleman who has obliged us with the above intelligence, has brought to this city the scalp of the Indian killed in the attack on Mr. Byram's house.

By the custom-house return from Bermuda Hundred, it appears that the total amount of the merchandise imported and entered there, from the first of July to the thirtieth of September last, is 824,392 dollars and 30 cents.—And the amount of goods exported during the same period, is 526,280 dollars and 94 cents.

Yesterday morning died, John Fleming, in consequence of a wound in the head, which he received from —— Kemp, a few evenings since; the offender has absconded, but we are informed, that diligent search is now making after him.

THE EDITOR—TO HIS SUBSCRIBERS.

THE Arrearages of Subscriptions for this Gazette have been for a long time accumulating. The expences of the publication are great and inevitable, and have annually amounted to MUCH MORE *than the receipts for subscriptions; the consequences must be obvious. The Editor has no other resource than those arrearages, to discharge the debts he has been obliged to incur in prosecuting the publication.*

He is therefore necessitated to repeat his application to those who have received subscription money on account of the Gazette, and those who have not paid what is due, to make remittances as soon as possible. On these receipts, the continuation of this Gazette, on the plan of an extensively circulating paper is absolutely suspended.

Agreeably to the Seventh Article of their Constitution,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO the Members of the *Insurance Company of North-America*, that Forty Thousand Shares are subscribed; and that a General Meeting of the Subscribers is to be held at the State-House in this city, on 10th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. when the Directors are to be chosen.

EBENEZER HAZARD, *Secretary.*

☞ The holders of Certificates in the late Tontine Association, who intend to become members of the INSURANCE COMPANY, are desired to call at No. 145, Arch-street, where their subscriptions will be received, and a preference given to them, until the 12th inst.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 20, 1792.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States are hereby informed, that according to the statute of incorporation, a general election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the seventh day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And pursuan to the eleventh section of the Bye-Laws, the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble in general meeting at the same place, on Tuesday the eighth day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

BOWEN's EXHIBITIONS OF

Wax-Work & Paintings,

ARE open every day and evening (Sundays excepted) at the House lately occupied by Mrs. PINE, No. 9, North Eighth-street.

FIRST ROOM—Contains upwards of 100 elegant Paintings, and about 30 Wax Figures, in full stature—among which are Likenesses of a number of the principal characters in America; Baron Trenck in chains, an Indian Chief, and several beautiful young Ladies of different States, &c. &c.

SECOND ROOM—Contains eighteen large Wax Figures, which form a SOCIABLE CLUB, or the OYSTER SUPPER; and the SCHOOL for SCANDAL, consisting of twelve female Figures, making their observations on a young Lady, who had eloped with a Footman.

Admittance *One Quarter of a Dollar* each Room.

GEOGRAPHY.

Mathew Carey

Respectfully submits to the Citizens of the United States, the following

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

An AMERICAN EDITION of

Guthrie's Geography

IMPROVED.

Of which these are the terms:

I. IT shall be published in 48 weekly numbers, each containing three sheets, or twenty-four pages, of letter press, in quarto, printed with new types on fine paper.

II. In the course of the work will be delivered about thirty large maps, of the same size as those in the European editions, viz. most of them sheet maps on post paper.

☞ *Besides the maps in the British editions, this work will contain maps of as many of the United States as can be readily procured, executed by the best engravers in the United States.*

III. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery.—☞ *No advance required.*

IV. The work will be put to press as soon as 700 copies are subscribed for.

V. Subscribers who disapprove of the work, on the publication of the three first numbers, are to be at liberty to return them, and shall have their money repaid.

VI. The subscribers' names shall be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

Perhaps there is no science more entertaining and useful than geography. It reveals the discoveries of travellers—the remarkable curiosities of all countries, in nature and art—the situation of provinces, cities, towns, villages, rivers, & mountains—in fine, the history, manners, customs, laws, forces, revenues, and government of different nations.

It is an old observation, that "there is not a son or daughter of Adam, but has some concern with geography;" and that a knowledge of this science is indispensable towards the study of history with advantage or satisfaction. Indeed a man unacquainted with it, cannot discourse on the most common newspaper topics of the day without betraying his ignorance.

So much for geography generally. With respect to the present plan, let it suffice to remark, that Guthrie's Geography has been long acknowledged to be the best in the English language: however, the account of America in it has, from obvious reasons, been very erroneous and defective. The errors of former editions will be corrected, and the defects supplied, by gentlemen of abilities, who have engaged to superintend this undertaking, and to avail themselves of all the information that can be procured, to render it the most complete edition extant.

The Printer earnestly solicits the support of his fellow-citizens throughout the United States: and as no deposit is required, and every subscriber will be at liberty to withdraw his name, if, on trial, he should disapprove of the work, he hopes the friends of science, and of American arts and manufactures, will cheerfully and early patronize this useful work, the greatest and most expensive, probably, ever yet attempted in America, in the typographical line, the Encyclopædia excepted.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1792. (1awtf)

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *This Gazette is published in North Fifth-Street, No.* 34, *between High and Mulberry Streets—where the Editor now resides.*

A LARGE CELLAR TO LET,

Sufficiently capacious to store several hundred barrels.

Enquire as above.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

N. B. *A few Boxes of the above* HYSON *for sale.*

To the Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his customers in particular, that he has entered into partnership with Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, and that the Printing business in the English and German languages is now carried on under the firm of STEINER and KAMMERER, No. 85, in Race-street, between Second and Third-streets.

The German Newspaper will be published by them, as usual, on Tuesdays, and all kind of Printing work done with care and expedition.

MELCHIOR STEINER.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1792.

PLANS

OF THE

City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

JOHN GOULD,

HAIR-DRESSER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at No. 1, South Third-Street, near Market-Street, and thanks his former customers for the favors he has received.

Said GOULD has for sale, an infallible cure for Weak or Sore Eyes, which on trial, has and will be found to answer the purpose.—He has it in vials from one quarter of a dollar to a dollar.—Any person trying the above, if not found to answer the character given, the money will be returned. [tf]

A further Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned from receiving of *Thomas Mackie* & Co. or any other person, four Notes of Hand, given by the late *James Gardner*, of Wilmington, North-Carolina, to *Samuel Jackson*, of Philadelphia, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, amounting in the whole to £. 2,600 13 3 North-Carolina currency; the greatest part of which said Notes have been paid to said *Thomas Mackie* & Co. in proof of which the subscribers have the deposition of Mr. *Jasper Mauduit Jackson*, and other documents which will fully and clearly illustrate the matter.

It is therefore expected that this notice, with the one advertised in this paper in May and June, 1791, will be a sufficient caution to the public.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
MAR. R. WILLKINGS, } Executors.

Wilmington, (N. C.) *Aug.* 1, 1792. (1amgm)

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION,

LYING on the river Delaware, [illegible] above Trenton, containing 165 acres; whereon is a dwelling-house, pleasantly situated, 36 by 24 feet, having three rooms with fire-places on the lower floor, and four above, one of them with a fire-place; a kitchen adjoining, near to which is a remarkable large spring of excellent water, accommodated with a good spring-house; a barn 36 feet by 26; a waggon, chair and smoke-houses, besides other useful out-buildings; a large orchard, chiefly of grafted fruit. The farm is well watered, and has a proportion of wood and meadow land, thro' which the road runs that is known by the name of the River Road.

On the Premises is also erected,

A Grist-Mill,

In the midst of a good wheat country, on a never failing stream; the mill-house is 54 by 24 feet, has one water-wheel, a pair of burrs and a pair of Cologne stones, rolling screen, bolts for merchant and country work, &c. and is accommodated with a cooper's shop, 18 feet square, near the mill—which is about 300 yards from the Delaware, and very conveniently situated to receive wheat, &c. from boats passing down the river.

There are also for Sale,

20 Acres of Wood-Land,

within less than a quarter of a mile of the above-mentioned Plantation, which lies in a fine high healthy country.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN MOTT.

Trenton, October, 1792. (1aw4t)

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifests—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney necessary in transacting Business at the Treasury or at the Bank of the United States.